

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
1312 Fairlane Road  
Yreka, CA 96097

22 March 1988

FROM: Ron Iverson

TO: Klamath Fishery Management Council

SUBJECT: Draft Minutes, Meeting of 3 March 1988, Eureka,  
California

Attached for your review are minutes of the Eureka meeting, along with several documents handed out at the meeting. So that you don't have to slog through all the minutes to find out what was decided, I have followed each motion passed, assignment made, or other decision point with a line of asterisks.

Ron Iverson  
Recording Secretary

Attachments

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING HELD 3 MARCH 1988 IN EUREKA, CALIFORNIA

Approval of Minutes and Agenda The meeting was convened at 9:00 a.m. by Chairman Bob Fletcher, with a quorum present (see attendance roster, Attachment 1). Minutes of the October 29 meeting were approved with no changes. The March 3 agenda was amended to include a report from Jim Martin on special late chinook salmon fisheries on the southern Oregon coast in 1987. Keith Wilkinson asked that the record show that, although P.L.99-552 calls for representation on the Klamath Fishery Management Council (The Council) only from the commercial part of the Oregon salmon fishery, he will attempt to represent both sport and commercial fisheries.

Results of Late-Season Chinook Fisheries in Oregon (Jim Martin) Jim summarized results of ocean terminal fisheries near the Elk and Chetco Rivers. Both fisheries targeted hatchery runs of fall chinook salmon. In 1986, neither fishery produced any tags of Klamath origin. In 1987, sampling of about two-thirds of 2795 chinook harvested off the Elk River -mostly in a commercial troll fishery lasting into November- yielded 478 tags...mostly from the Elk River hatchery. No Klamath tags were recovered. Off the Chetco, a sport fishery in October caught 1134 chinook, from which 40 tags were recovered by intensive (>80%) sampling. Of those, two tags were of Klamath origin: one spring chinook, one fall chinook. Some Sacramento and Rogue tags were also recovered.

Jim concluded from these records that late-season terminal fisheries in Oregon have little impact on Klamath stocks. This is not true, however, for the large troll fishery operating from Coos Bay, which continued through October 1987. That fishery took many Klamath chinook after September 1. Presumably these were mostly immature three-year-olds, plus some legal-size two-year-olds.

Jim distributed a proposal to use Klamath Restoration Program funds to continue a long-established monitoring of the Rogue River fall chinook run. Previous sources of funds for this effort are no longer available, and Jim argued that its continuance is critical for management of Klamath chinook stocks, because none of the three principal stocks (Rogue, Klamath, and Sacramento) intermingled in the northern California/southern Oregon ocean fishery can be properly managed without information on the other two stocks. Jim said that Oregon will provide the non-Federal matching funds.

The Technical Advisory Team was requested to review Oregon's proposal and report back to the Council at the next meeting. Ron Iverson was requested to seek an opinion as to whether funds appropriated for the Klamath Restoration Program may be expended for projects located outside the Klamath Basin.

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Report of the Technical Advisory Team (Steve Cramer) Steve distributed a set of documents pertaining to 1987 and 1988 chinook harvests (Attachment 2). Referring to the first table, summarizing 1987 chinook landings in the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ), Steve recalled that the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) approved an ocean harvest of 200,000 adult chinook in the KMZ from 1 September 1986 through 1 September 1987. The actual harvest was 173,603, the difference owing mostly to early closure of the KMZ troll fishery because of suspected strong harvests of Klamath-origin fish in adjacent ocean areas.

Steve then discussed the graph of ocean chinook harvest in the KMZ from 1952 to 1987. He pointed out the marked decline in the commercial troll catch since 1982, and a smaller but significant increase in the sport catch over the same time period.

The next Team exhibit compares actual ocean harvests of Klamath-origin fish with hypothetical harvests that would have met the harvest rate targets of the five-year agreement. Hypothetical harvests were derived by multiplying postseason estimates of harvestable ocean stock by agreed-upon harvest rates. The comparison shows that actual harvest exceeded hypothetical harvest by 69% in 1986, and 65% in 1987. In 1986, the hypothetical ocean harvest would have spared about 128,000 3- and 4-year-old chinook, a large portion of which would-theoretically-have been added to an inriver run which produced the largest spawning escapement of recent record. It was also noted that the "allowable" ocean harvest would have been reached even if no fish at all had been caught in the KMZ. Jim Martin pointed out that inriver fisheries took considerably less than their intended share of the true stock sizes in 1986 and 1987, and the target of 35% of adult chinook being spared as spawning escapement was not met in either year.

The graph on page 4 of the Team exhibit indicates that actual harvest rates of fully-vulnerable 4-year-old chinook exceeded rates allowable under the five-year agreement in both 1986 and 1987.

The bar graphs on pages 6 and 7 of the Team exhibit indicate that the entire allowable ocean harvest of Klamath-origin fish was taken by fisheries in the Fort Bragg and Coos Bay areas.

The table on page 7 of the Team exhibit analyzes the inriver run of Klamath fall chinook for the 10 recent years of detailed information. Inriver runs in 1986 and 1987 were notably larger than previous runs in the ten-year period. The 1983 year class was the main contributor to the 1986 and 1987 returns, even though spawning escapement in 1983 was far below the former target of 115,000 adult fish. Discussion of this apparent aberration in stock/recruitment relationship included the following points: Steve Cramer noted that ocean conditions were apparently very good for chinook of the 1983 brood, because this brood has produced strong returns in several watersheds besides

the Klamath. LB Boydstun attributed most of the large Klamath stock sizes in 1986 and 1987 to hatchery production-possibly as much as two-thirds of the stocks. Natural spawning runs to Klamath tributaries -Shasta, Scott, and Salmon-were up somewhat but not to the extent seen in returns to hatcheries and returns to hatchery-influenced tributaries like Bogus Creek and Trinity River. Jim Martin commented that there are many factors which may limit the restoration of Klamath chinook stocks, but it appears that at least one of those factors-the low numbers of spawning fish which until 1986 seemed to be a chronic problem - is being alleviated.

Page 8 of the Team exhibit illustrates the recent improvement in inriver run size and spawning escapement.

Information on page 9 of the Team exhibit shows that preseason underestimation of Klamath stock size caused the inriver gillnet harvest to be held to levels below harvests allowable under the five-year agreement.

Graphs on pages 10 and 11 of the Team exhibit indicate that projected ocean stock size in 1988 includes a rather small number of 3-year-old fish and a fairly strong 4-year-old component.

Page 12 of the Team exhibit tabulates allowable landings, obtained by multiplying projected age group stock sizes by agreed-upon harvest rates. Steve said the Team feels these numbers are more accurate than for previous years because returns from the 1983 brood year greatly strengthened the regression coefficients for relationships between age groups (pages 10 and 11, Team exhibit) on which stock size projections are based.

Turning to Team concerns stated on page 13 of their exhibit, Steve said the Team will present the Council with a detailed plan for real-time, inseason monitoring of ocean harvest. The plan will consider increased marking, increased port sampling effort, and use of genetic stock identification. The plan for increased marking will be on the order of a doubling of coded-wire tagging effort. The second Team concern, the need to analyze the Klamath chinook population as three groups with different survival and maturation rates, will be addressed by California Department of Fish and Game.

Steve described the enhanced model, the Harvest Rate Model(HRM), used by the Team to calculate allowable harvests in 1988. Inputs to the model include: (i) projected age-specific ocean stock size, based on regression of age 3 ocean stock size estimates on estimates of inriver run size of age 2 fish in the preceding year, and on corresponding regressions for ocean abundance of age 4 and age 5 fish on inriver runs of year-younger fish in the previous year; (ii) scaling factors for expected abundance of major non-Klamath stocks; (iii) Contribution rates of Klamath chinook, based on contribution rates in 1986 and 1987. Outputs of the model are expected landings by month, port, and age group

(3 or 4), over a biological year from September 1 to August 31. The Team provided estimates of 1988 ocean landings of age 3 and age 4 chinook for six management options (Attachment 3), but did not recommend any option. All options that met the requirements of the five-year agreement assumed no commercial fishery in the KMZ.

Discussion of the Harvest Rate Model centered on use of the relatively high Klamath contribution rates of 1986 and 1987. Some Council members felt the 1985 contribution rate, with commercial fishing closed in the KMZ, would be a better model of the restricted fisheries that are likely for 1988.

Development of Proposed Chinook Harvest Regulations (Fletcher)

It was agreed that the Klamath Council would refrain from making recommendations on season-shaping or allocation of catch between ocean fisheries, and would concentrate on recommending a level of total ocean harvest of Klamath chinook that will honor the five-year agreement. To satisfy questions about the model, the Technical Team was asked to use it to back-calculate harvests of 1985 and earlier years.

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Keith Wilkinson provided a statement for the record (Attachment 4), expressing reservations about the fairness of the five-year agreement if high rates of Klamath contribution to the ocean chinook harvest are to be substituted for lower rates assumed earlier.

The Technical Team was asked about their confidence in stock and harvest projections, given the underestimates of ocean stock size in 1986 and 1987. Steve Cramer noted that data points for the 1983 year class have greatly improved the regression equations on which stock size projections are based. Jim Martin said he feels the projections of stock size for age 3 and age 4 Klamath chinook are relatively reliable, but information on other variables that affect Klamath contribution rate, principally strength of other chinook stocks and distribution of Klamath fish along the coast, is less reliable.

Sue Masten and Lisle Reed expressed concern that some kind of contingency plan be in effect for 1988, stating how ocean harvests would be managed to honor the five-year agreement, and, particularly, how an overharvest of 3-year-old fish would be avoided. Nat Bingham anticipated that set-asides within the ocean quota might be used. Nat recalled that trollers drew attention to apparent overharvest during the 1987 season, indicating their good-faith intent to abide by the five-year agreement.

Gary Smith moved to endorse the projections of ocean abundance and allowable harvest (90,900) of 3-and 4-year-old Klamath chinook for the 1988 biological year. After considerable further discussion, the motion passed by consensus.

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Lisle Reed suggested that, without endorsing a specific regulatory option, the Klamath Council identify as undesirable those options that include no commercial harvest in the KMZ. Bob Fletcher said this sentiment will be conveyed to the PFMC.

Public Comment Several commercial fishermen commented on the unfairness of curtailing the troll season in the KMZ in 1987, while fisheries in adjacent areas were unconstrained and Klamath stocks were abundant. There were comments that repeated constraints in the KMZ will cause a movement of boats to outside ports, and that KMZ fishers are not getting a fair return on the contributions they have made to restoration of the Klamath through the Salmon Stamp assessment.

Tom Richardson said a reliable sport season is needed in the KMZ, preferably with an earlier opening.

Dave Bitts recalled that the original Klamath technical team set out, in 1985, to get accurate preseason estimates of ocean stock size and contribution rate for Klamath chinook. Those have not been achieved to date and he predicted they will not be achieved for 1988. A third original objective was to identify the productivity and stock/recruit relationship of Klamath chinook, and little progress has been made on this.

Scott Boley attributed part of the high 1987 Coos Bay catch of Klamath chinook to management by Oregon to shift effort from scarce coho stocks to chinook. In 1988, coho will be more abundant.

Proposed Chinook Harvest Regulations (Continued) Mel Odemar reviewed results of meetings of inriver and ocean harvesters. The formula for allocation between inriver gillnet and sport fisheries is unchanged from last year. Similarly, the ocean harvester agreement on sport season length and a 40,000-fish set-aside for the KMZ sport fishery remain as in 1987. There was discussion as to the impact of the set-aside on length of the ocean sport season. If the Commerce Department adopts it as a quota, the season could be shortened. Bob Hayden commented that a sport season from the week before Memorial Day through Labor Day should be considered a given and not subject to annual renegotiation.

Bob Fletcher noted the critical need for more ocean harvest data to manage salmon fisheries, at a time when National Marine Fisheries Service budgets for that purpose are being cut. Bob will report to the Council soon on whether some of those cuts can be made up with State of California funds. Jim Martin said that ocean harvest management in Oregon will be impacted by Federal cuts. ODFW Director Fisher has written to the Oregon congressional delegation asking for help in this area. Discussion ensued as to appropriate state and Federal roles in getting fishery management information.

The inriver harvest allocation agreement, formally signed by harvesters, was endorsed by the Council by consensus. The agreement will be conveyed to the California Fish and Game Commission by Bob Fletcher, and to the Bureau of Indian Affairs by Karole Overberg. Ocean harvesters did not formalize their agreement.

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Lyle Marshall asked whether the inriver harvest allocation would be revised upward if the estimate of ocean stock size is increased. Bob Fletcher replied that would be done.

The Technical Team provided results of model runs for 1985 and prior years. Accuracy was low, as expected, but the Team saw no evidence of bias in the hindcast estimates.

Gary Smith summarized items the Klamath Council should convey to the PFMC. These were sent out on March 7 (Attachment 5).

Other Old Business Klamath Council operating procedures, as revised by Gary Smith, were distributed for review by the Council and action at the next meeting.

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Discussion of Next Meeting Bob Fletcher suggested a June meeting in conjunction with the June 1 meeting of the Klamath Task Force scheduled for Eureka. He recommended the following agenda items:

- Role of the KFMC in the harvest management process
- Review of draft operating procedures
- Report from the Technical Advisory Team, which is scheduled to meet in June. The report will include early information on 1988 fisheries.

Mel Odemar asked that information needs of the Council be made known to the Klamath Task Force, so those needs can be considered in Task Force planning and budgeting. Bob Fletcher indicated that will be done when the Technical Team formally transmits their concerns and data needs to the Council.

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Bob Fletcher said he will inform the Council as soon as possible of the outlook for funding of ocean harvest data-gathering, and harvest management options being considered by PFMC for Klamath chinook.

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ATTACHMENT 1

KLAMATH FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

ATTENDANCE, MEETING OF 2 MARCH 3, 1988

COUNCIL MEMBERS

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>
Nat Bingham	California commerical salmon fishing industry
Virginia Bostwick	In-river sportfishing community
Bob Fletcher	California Department of Fish and Game
Bob Hayden	Offshore recreational fishery
Lyle Marshall	Hoopla Indian Tribe
Jim Marshall	Oregon Department of Fish and Game
Sue Masten	Non-Hoopla Indians
Lisle Reed	Department of Interior
Richard Schwarz	Pacific Fishery Management Council
Gary Smith	National Marine Fisheries Service
Keith Wilkinson	Oregon commercial salmon fishing industry

OTHERS ATTENDING

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>
Ronnie Pierce	
Larry Six	P.F.M.C.
Tom Richardson	Sounds of the Sea RV Park
Karole D. Overberg	BIA
Bob & Norma Bruhrs	
Dave Bitts	
Bob Peoples	
Liz Tomascheski-Adams	W.E. C.A.R.E.
Rod Kaiser	
Gene Elmer	Commercial fishermen in closed area
Kevin Brummond	KIEM-TV News
Howard Davidson	Times-Standard
Stephen Linton	Sports fishing interests



Klamath River Fishery Management Council

Meeting of March 2, 1988  
Eureka, California

Team Exhibits a/

Page

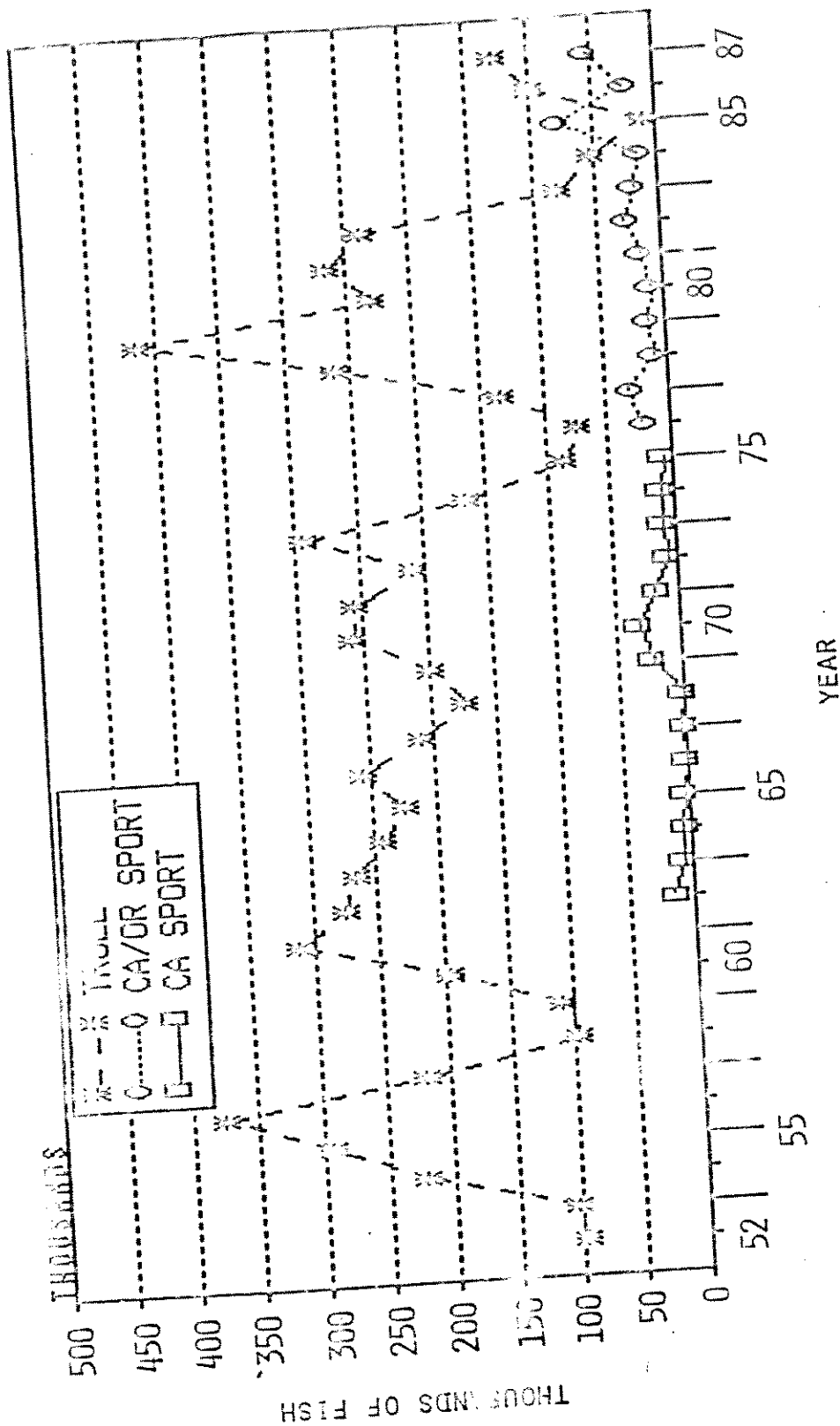
- 1 Summary of 1987 chinook landings and sport effort in the KMZ.
- 2 Ocean chinook harvest from the KMZ, 1952-1987. (California commercial harvest for 1952-1985 and Oregon commercial harvest for 1952-1979 are by port of landing while all other harvest is by area of catch from Point Delgada to Cape Blanco.)
- 3 Estimates of Klamath River fall chinook landings in 1986 and 1987 ocean fisheries and comparison of actual landings with the landing levels of the KFMC agreements. (Allowable harvest levels based on postseason estimates of age-specific ocean population sizes.)
- 4 Ocean harvest rates of Klamath River fall chinook, 1980-1987, and the harvest rate agreement of the KFMC for 1986 and 1987.
- 5 Ocean landings estimate of Klamath River fall chinook by area or fishery, 1986.
- 6 Ocean landings estimates of Klamath River fall chinook by area or fishery 1987 season.
- 7 Klamath River adult inriver fall chinook run size, spawning escapement, sport catch, and Indian net harvest in numbers and percent of the total inriver run size, 1978-1987.
- 8 Klamath River adult fall-run chinook salmon inriver and spawning escapements, 1978-1987.
- 9 Summary of Klamath River inriver quotas and landings in numbers of fall-run chinook adults, 1987 season.
- 10 Linear regression of ocean age 3 on inriver age-2 Klamath River fall chinook of the same cohort, 1977-1984 broods.
- 11 Linear regression of ocean age 4 on inriver age-3 Klamath River fall chinook of the same cohort, 1977-1983 broods.
- 12 Allowable landings of Klamath River fall-run chinook including projected spawning escapements by age class, 1988 season.
- 13 Team concerns.

a/ All of the tables and figures in this package were reproduced from PFMC reports..

Summary of 1987 chinook landings and sport effort in the KMZ.

Fishery	Chinook Landings <sup>a/</sup>						Sport Angler Trips		
	Troll			Sport			Total		
	California	Oregon	Subtotal	California	Oregon	Subtotal	California	Oregon	Total
Rogue River (Spring)	788	8,807	9,595	No Fishery	0	9,595	No Fishery		
General Area	79,790	29,324	109,114	30,214	24,680	54,894	93,992	63,482	157,474
Rogue River (Summer)	Not Permitted			No Fishery	0	0	No Fishery		
Eel River	4,999	0	4,999	99	0	99	535	0	535
Elk River	0	2,923	2,923	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chetco River	No Fishery			0	1,134	1,134	0	5,941	5,941
Total	85,577	41,054	126,631	30,313	25,814	56,127	94,527	69,423	163,950

<sup>a/</sup> Landings are shown by state where landed.



Ocean chinook harvest from the KMWZ, 1952-1987. (California commercial harvest for 1952-1985 and Oregon commercial harvest for 1952-1979 are by port of landing while all other harvest is by area of catch from Point Delgada to Cape Blanco.)

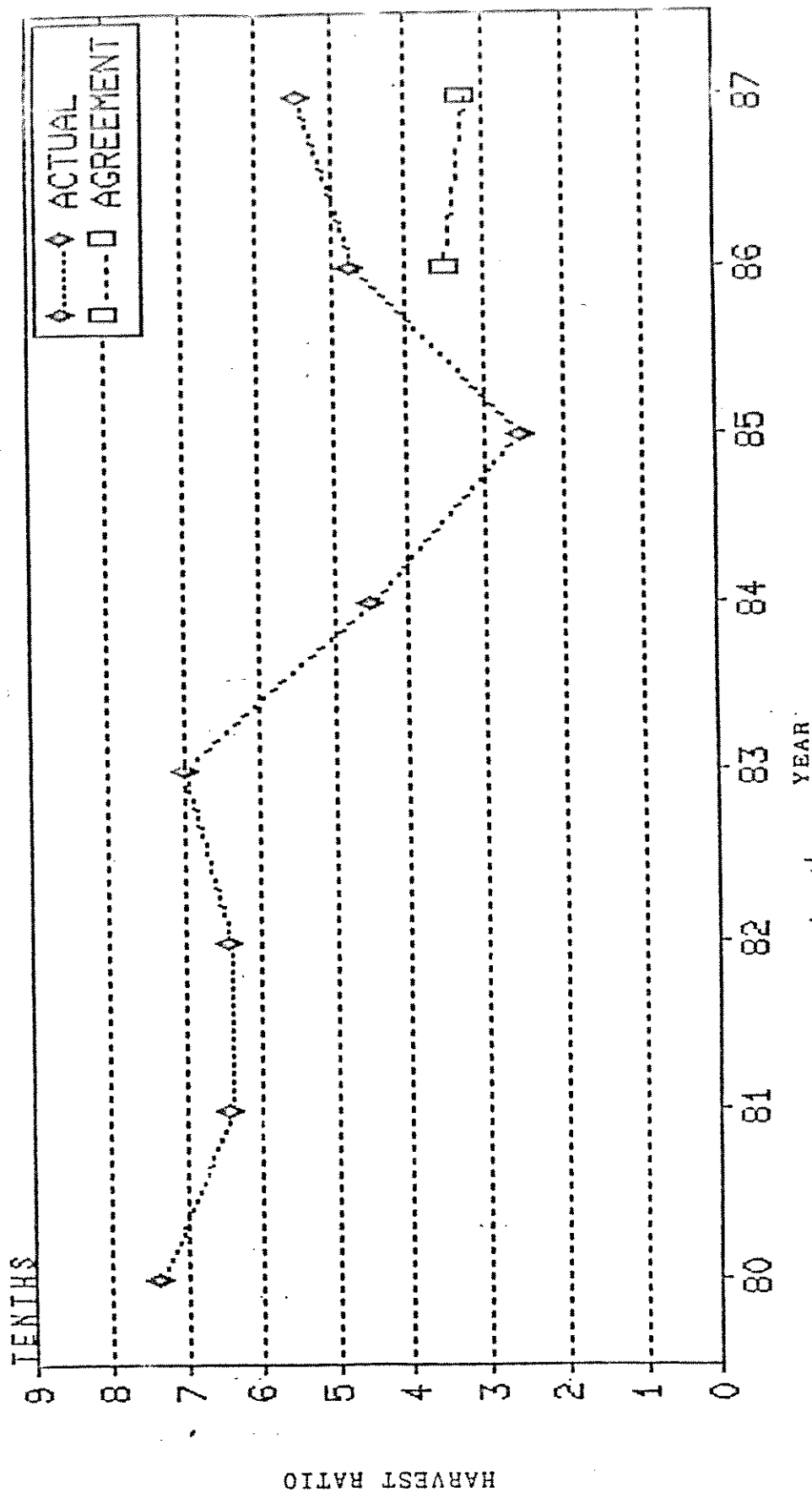
Estimates of Klamath River fall chinook landings in 1986 and 1987 ocean fisheries and comparison of actual landings with the landing levels of the KFMC agreements. (Allowable harvest levels based on postseason estimates of age-specific ocean population sizes.)<sup>a/</sup>

		Landings (numbers of fish)		
1	2	3	KFMC 4 Agreement <sup>b/</sup>	Postseason/ Agreement 5
Ocean Areas	Stock Age	Postseason		
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<u>1986 SEASON</u>				
KMZ	3	52,220	-	-
	4	<u>4,188</u>	-	-
	Subtotal	56,408	-	-
Outside Areas	3	233,016	-	-
	4	<u>24,307</u>	-	-
	Subtotal	257,323	-	-
All	3	285,236	165,014(0.246)	1.73
	4	<u>28,495</u>	<u>21,175(0.350)</u>	<u>1.38</u>
	Total	313,731	186,189	1.69
<u>1987 SEASON</u>				
KMZ	3	25,991	-	-
	4	<u>26,944</u>	-	-
	Subtotal	52,935	-	-
Outside Areas	3	117,924	-	-
	4	<u>114,343</u>	-	-
	Subtotal	232,267	-	-
All	3	143,915	80,995(0.229)	1.78
	4	<u>141,287</u>	<u>91,560(0.325)</u>	<u>1.54</u>
	Total	285,202	172,555	1.65

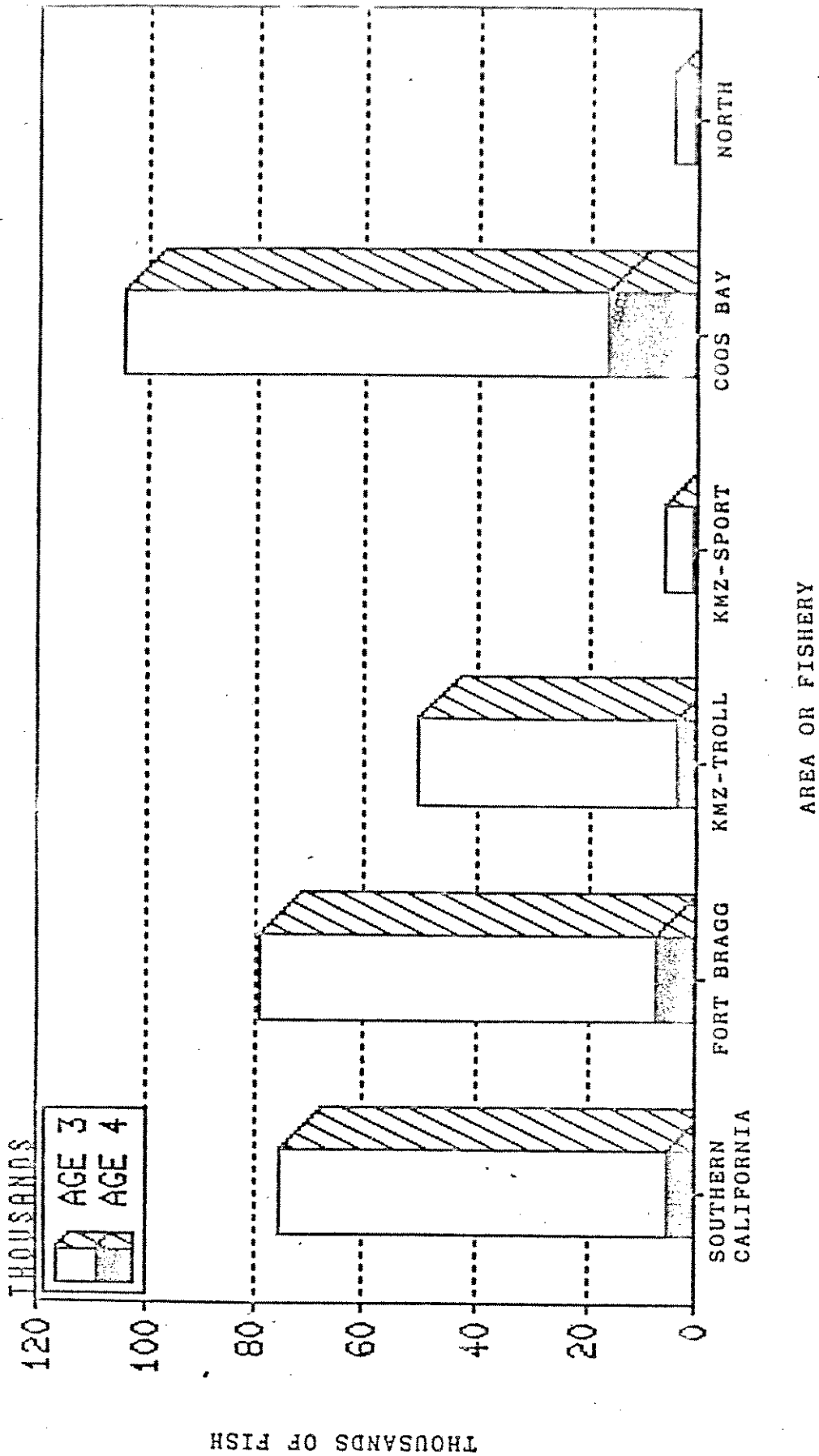
a/ Landing estimates are based on a biological year from September 1 through August 31, and are expressed as summer equivalents; i.e., fall catches are adjusted for winter natural mortality.

b/ Harvest rate agreements are shown in parentheses (see Table II-3 for ocean population size estimates).

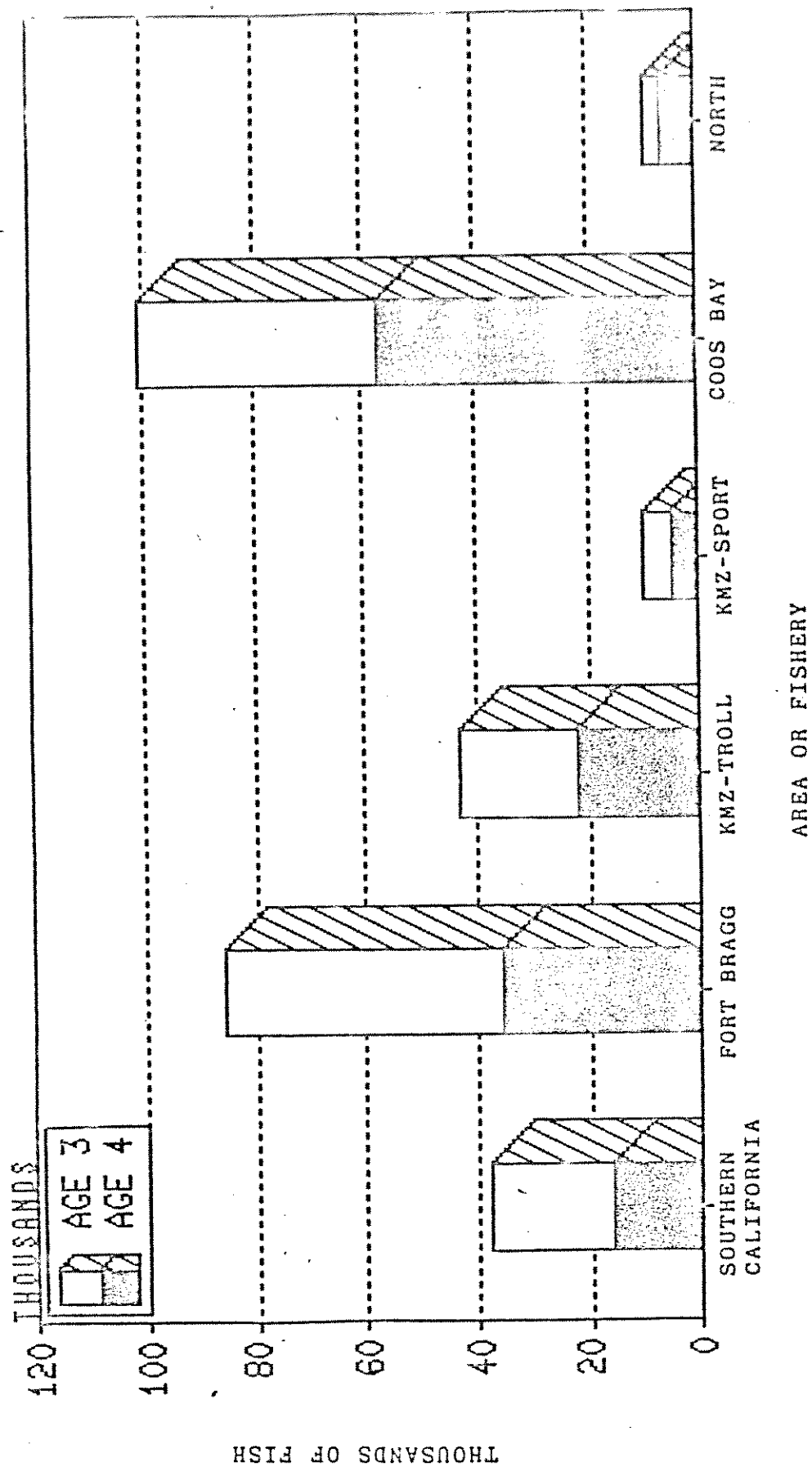
*4 Dth are preliminary and subject to change, particularly for age 3 chinook in 1987*



Ocean harvest rates of Klamath River fall chinook, 1980-1987, and the harvest rate agreement of the KFMC for 1986 and 1987.



Ocean landings estimate of Klamath River fall chinook by area or fishery, 1986 season.



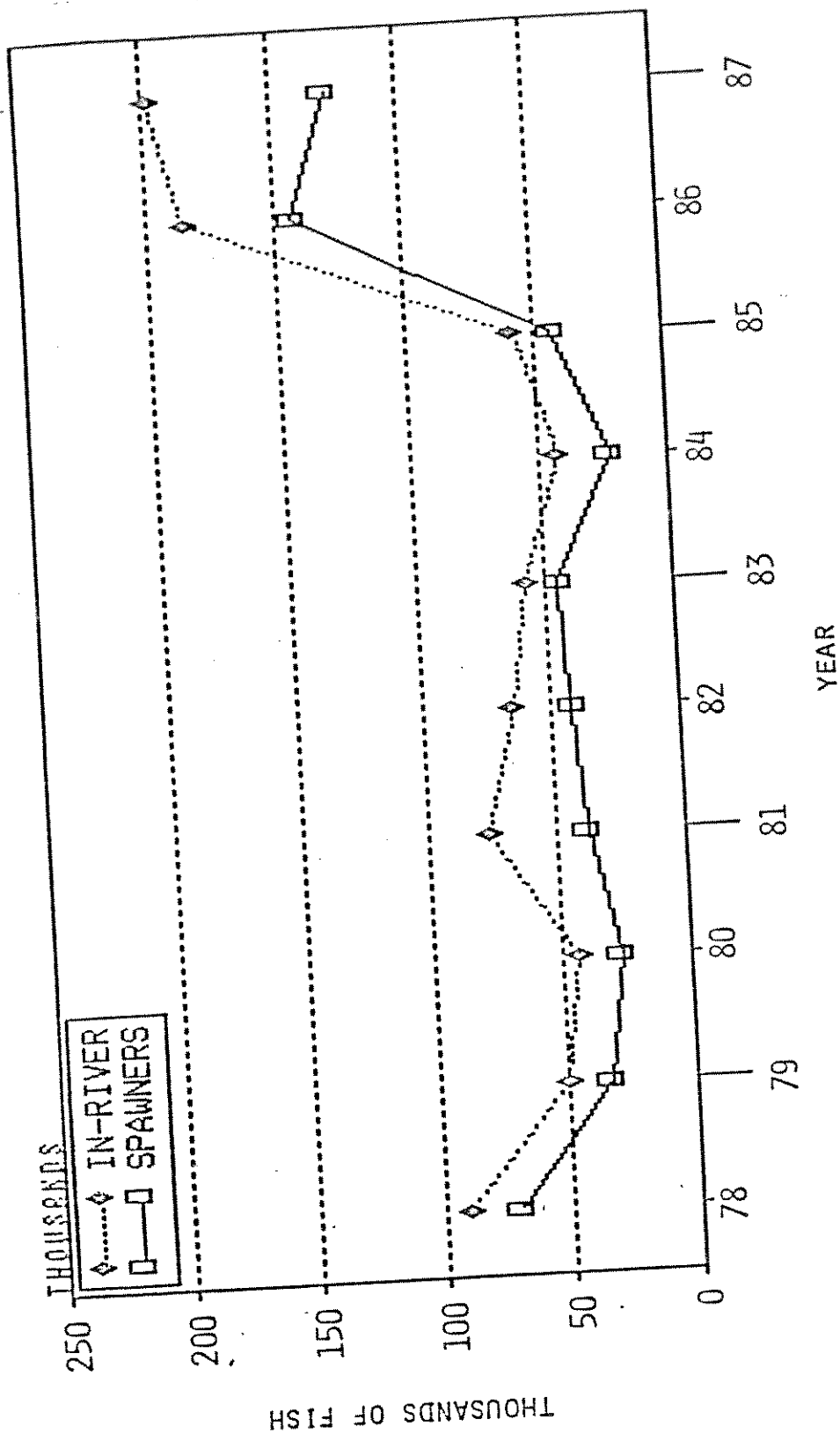
Ocean landings estimates of Klamath River fall chinook by area or fishery 1987 season.

Klamath River adult inriver fall chinook run size, spawning escapement, sport catch, and Indian net harvest in numbers and percent of the total inriver run size, 1978-1987.

Year	Spawning Escapement		Inriver Sport Catch		Indian Net Catch		Inriver Run Size
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers
1978	71,500	78	1,700	2	18,200	20	91,300
1979	34,300	68	2,100	4	13,700	27	50,100
1980	28,000	63	4,500	10	12,000	27	44,500
1981	38,300	49	6,000	8	33,000	43	77,300
1982	42,400	65	8,300	13	14,500	22	65,200
1983	45,700	79	4,300	7	7,900	14	57,900
1984	22,700	52	2,100	5	18,500	43	43,300
1985 <sup>a/</sup>	44,000	74	3,800	6	11,600	20	59,300
1986 <sup>a/</sup>	144,300	77	16,900	9	25,100	13	186,300
1987 <sup>a/</sup>	129,300	65	16,500	8	53,100	27	199,000

a/ Preliminary.





Klamath River adult fall-run chinook salmon inriver and spawning escapements,  
1978-1987.

Summary of Klamath River Inriver quotas and landings in numbers of fall-run chinook adults, 1987 season.

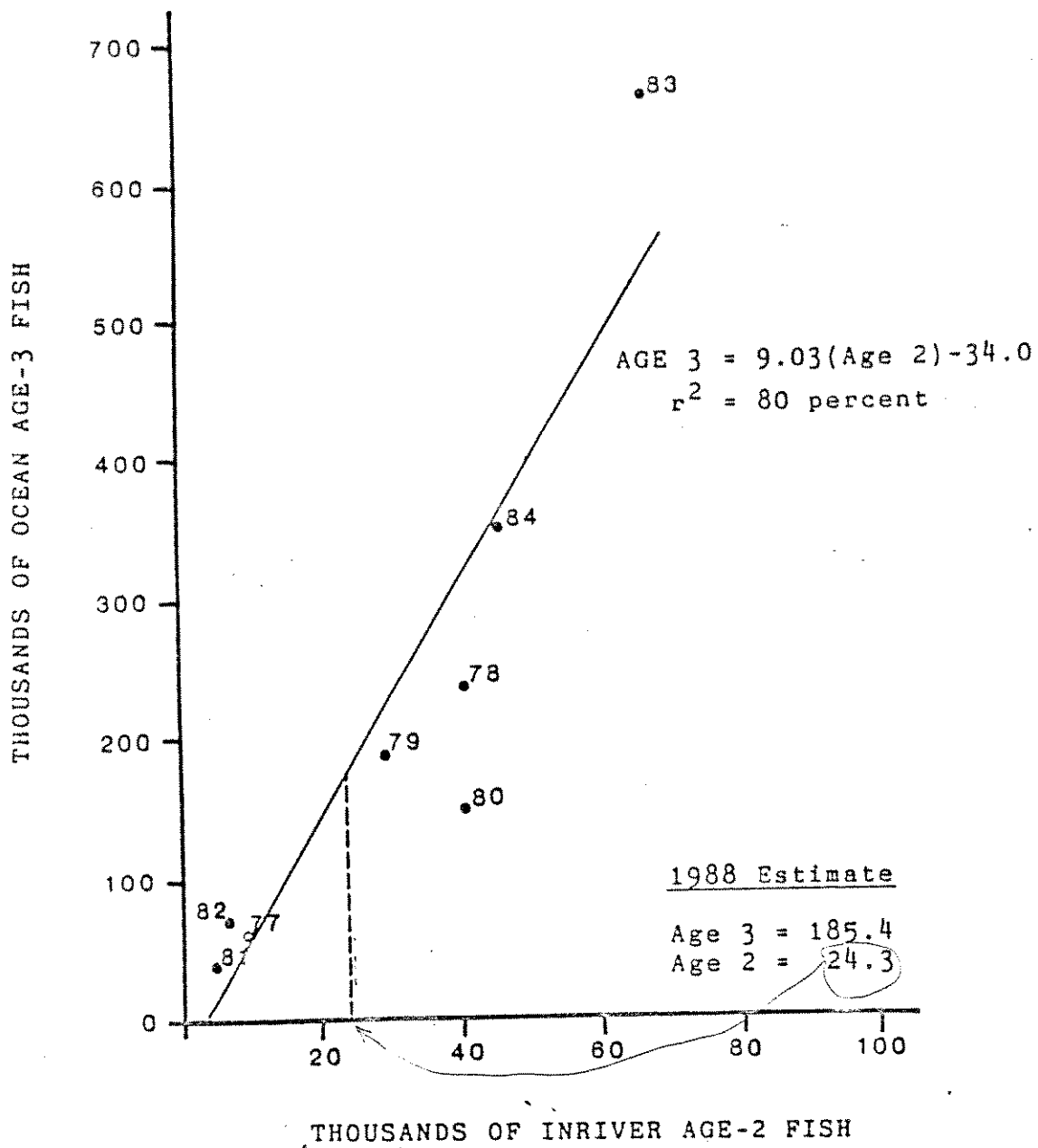
Fishery	Area	Quota	Landing
Indian Gillnet	Klamath Mouth to 101 Bridge (Mile 4)	a/	40,000 <sup>b/</sup>
	101 Bridge to Weitchpec (Mile 42)	a/	8,100
	Hoopla Square (Lower Trinity River)	a/	5,000
	Subtotal	59,200	53,100
Recreational	Klamath Basin	17,900	16,500
Total	Klamath Basin	77,100	69,600

a/ Within the overall Indian gillnet fishery quota of 59,200.

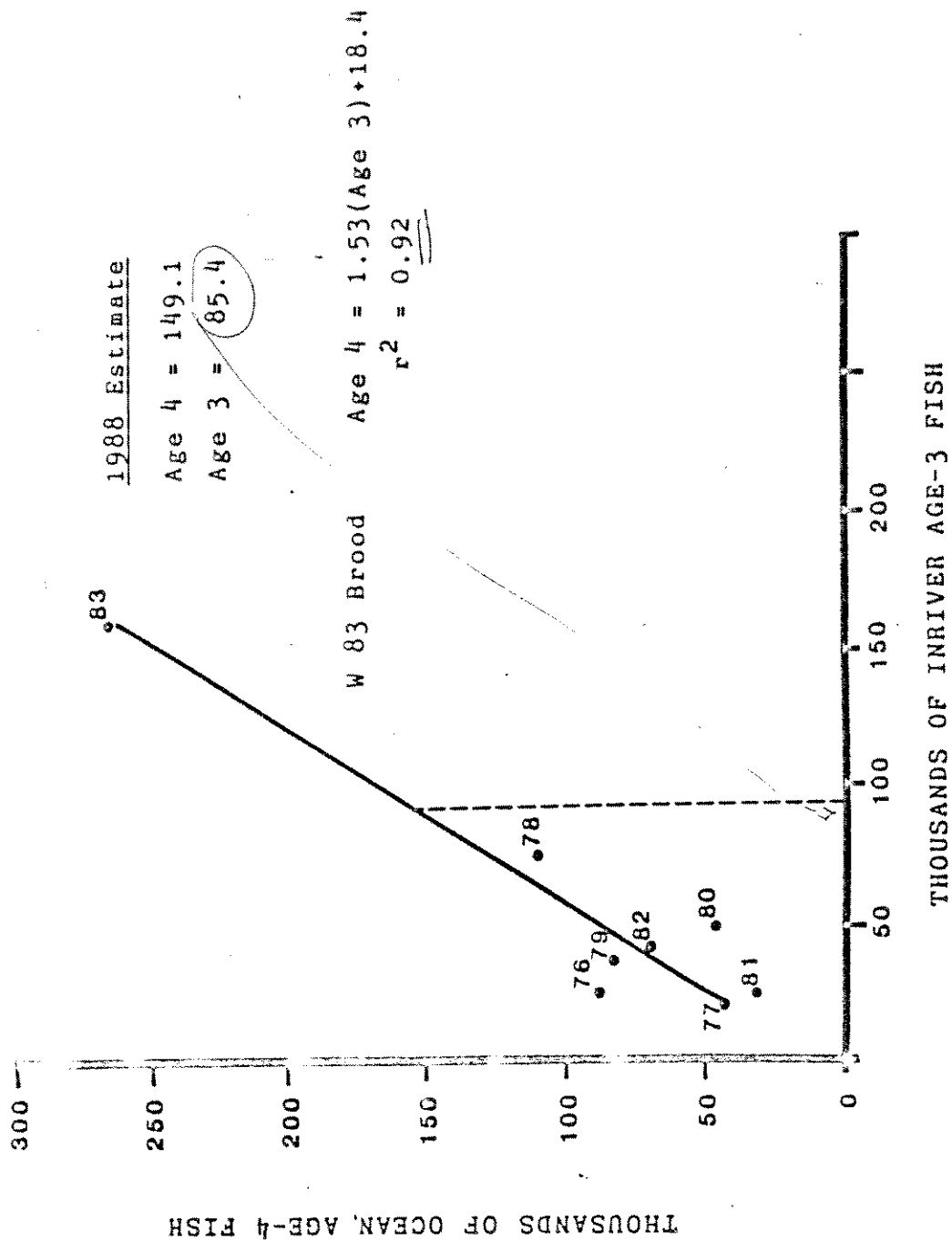
b/ Closed in early September upon reaching quota. The commercial fishery in this area, the only commercial fishery in the river, totaled 29,000.

Estimates of Klamath River fall chinook landings in the 1986 and 1987 Indian gill net fishery and comparison of actual landings with the landing levels of the KFMC agreements. (Allowable harvest levels based on postseason estimates of ocean population sizes.)

Season	Postseason	KFMC Agreement	Postseason/ Agreement
1986	25,100	66,168	0.38
1987	53,100	87,228	0.61



Linear regression of ocean age 3 on inriver age-2 Klamath River fall chinook of the same cohort, 1977-1984 broods.



Linear regression of ocean age 4 on inriver age-3 Klamath River fall chinook of the same cohort, 1977-1983 broods.

Allowable landings of Klamath River fall-run chinook, including projected spawning escapements by age class, 1988 season.<sup>a/</sup>

Age Class	Area		Escapement
	Ocean	Inriver	
2	7,600	No Quota	39,000
3	42,400	19,600	39,400
4	48,500	44,200	42,500
5	<u>3,400</u>	<u>3,500</u>	<u>3,400</u>
Total	101,900	67,300	124,300

a/ Output from the KPMC's harvest rate model using age-specific stock projections presented in this paper.

Klamath River Fishery Management Council  
Meeting of March 2, 1988  
Eureka, California

TEAM CONCERNS

- 1) Data demands of the KFMC are very high, and it is questionable whether current sampling and tagging levels for Klamath River fall run chinook are sufficient for the job. The need exists to develop a program plan aimed at achieving a high level of precision in ocean and inriver estimates, including real-time monitoring of Klamath River chinook landings in ocean fisheries. A letter to the KFMC will follow.
- 2) The need exists to partition the Klamath River fall chinook estimates into their various components; i.e., hatchery fingerlings, hatchery yearlings, naturally produced fish. This partitioning would allow the Team to use actual maturation probabilities and harvest rates for each sub-population of stock in back-calculating ocean population sizes. It would require a review of available data on hatchery fish releases and returns, reliability of CWT's for representing production releases and ocean shaker rates by life history type. The analysis might also indicate a different harvest rate should be used for naturally spawning fish. CDFG should be the lead on such an assignment; the Team would serve to review their recommendations.

ANALYSIS OF A WIDE RANGE OF OCEAN  
SALMON FISHERY REGULATION EXAMPLES FOR 1988

<u>Example</u>	<u>Description</u> <sup>a/</sup>	<u>Klamath River Chinook</u> <sup>b/</sup> <u>Landings (ages 3 &amp; 4)</u>
1)	1987 regulations and actual troll and calculated sport harvest levels in the KMZ through August 31.	<u>154,700</u> (73,600) <sup>c/</sup>
2)	1987 regulations, no commercial fishery in the KMZ through August 31.	<u>128,500</u> (60,800)
3)	Same as 2), but no commercial fishery in the Fort Bragg area.	<u>92,800</u> (45,000)
4)	Same as 2), but no commercial fishery in the Coos Bay area.	<u>80,500</u> (36,900)
5)	No commercial fishery in the KMZ; commercial fisheries closed June in Fort Bragg and July in Coos Bay.	<u>80,700</u> (35,000)
6)	No commercial fishery in the KMZ; quotas in the Coos Bay and Fort Bragg commercial fisheries at 50 percent of expected full season landings.	<u>92,600</u> (47,700)

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<sup>a/</sup> These options were drafted by the Klamath River Technical Team for use by the Klamath River Fishery Management Council in developing 1988 ocean salmon fishery regulation options. They are presented for information only, and do not represent a Team recommendation.

<sup>b/</sup> The allowable total ocean harvest of ages 3 and 4 Klamath River fall chinook, as per the 1988 harvest sharing agreement, is (90,900) summer equivalents for the period September 1, 1987-August 31, 1988; the allowable harvest of age 4 fish is (48,500).

<sup>c/</sup> Projected age 4 landings.

ATTACHMENT 4

STATEMENT OF KEITH WILKINSON

Although I support the principles of agreement this Council has adopted, it is now with the full realization that the new stock projection modelling would spell the end of the troll fishery in the Zone, if the parameters are correct, and would be significantly negative to the out-of-Zone fishery.

The problem is that the basic agreement should remain, and be given a full chance to succeed. However, the terms should be re-examined in light of the new contribution rates, if they prove to be valid.



March 1988

Klamath Fishery Management Council  
1312 Fairlane Road  
Yreka, CA 96097

March 7, 1988

Mr. Larry Six, Executive Director  
Pacific Fishery Management Council  
Metro Center, Suite 420  
2000 SW. First Avenue  
Portland, OR 97201

Dear Larry:

I would like to convey to you the findings and recommendations reached by the Klamath Fishery Management Council in their meeting on March 3 in Eureka, California.

The Klamath Fishery Management Council recommends that the Pacific Fishery Management Council adopt management options for the 1988 ocean salmon season that achieve an ocean harvest of 101,900 chinook salmon of Klamath Basin origin for the 1988 biological year which began September 1, 1987. It further recommends that the following criteria be used in preparing any options proposed for managing the salmon fishery in the Klamath management zone and adjacent management areas.

1. Options should meet all commitments in the Klamath River Salmon Management Long-Term Harvest Sharing Agreement.
2. Options should consider an ocean sport season from Memorial Day through Labor Day.
3. Options should consider an inseason assessment for adjustments to the ocean troll fishery to achieve ocean harvest limits.
4. Options should provide ocean fishermen a good-faith opportunity to harvest their allocation.
5. To the extent possible, options should provide fishing opportunities in all zones.

If you would like more detailed information on the deliberations of the Klamath Fishery Management Council, I would be happy to provide it.

Sincerely,

  
Robert C. Fletcher, Chairman  
Klamath Fishery Management Council

MO:rcb